## CONDITION OF THE MARKETS

Wheat Fairly Active, Closing at Slightly Higher Prices than on Friday.

Corn Quite Active, but Weak and Lower-Oats Easy, with a Downward Tendency-Provisions Irregular and a Trifle Lower.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS. & Quiet Day in New York, the Changes in

Prices Being for Fractional Amounts Only.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 .- Money on call was easy

at 1@119 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 47619 per cent. Sterling exchange was quiet and heavy, with actual business at \$4.841g for sixty-day bills, and \$4.8714

The total sales of stocks to-day were 93,677 shares, including the following: Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 7,700; Erie, 1,145; Lake Shore, 2,910; Louisville & Nashville, 2,160; Northwestern, 4,560; New Jersey Central, 2,750; Reading, 23,250; Richmond & West Point, 3,020; St. Paul, 9,480; Union Pacific, 4,680; Western Union, 9,368.

There was an exceedingly slim attendance at the board this morning, and the "bears" seized the opportunity to assume control of affairs; they were successful in getting quotations in most of the list off a fraction. The temper of the room at the opening was still conservatively bullish, and the buying orders in the market were sufficient to raise prices at the opening from 1s to 3s per cent. above last evening's closing figures, but the brokers with Western connections were free sellers of the list, and Chicago also had sellng orders in its specialities. The unfavorable crop and everything rallied, though a portion only of the loss was regained. The dealings in the last hour were small, and possessed of no feature of interest, and the changes in quotations in the list were for the last hour were small, and possessed of no feature of interest, and the changes in quotations in the list were for the

and the changes in quotations in the list were for the mallest fractions and had no special significance. Be-ides Reading, Delaware & Hudson and San Francisco preferred showed some strength, but the trading in those stocks was very small, and of no influence upon the market. The close was quiet and steady, seconally at small fractions under the opening figures. anges in no case are for more than frac-

The railroad bond market was fairly active, the les of the two-hours' session being \$618,000, but here was no special activity in any portion of the list, while the tone of the dealings was strong; the changes in quotations for the day were for slight fractions only, except for a few issues. There was a gain in Spokane Pacific firsts of 2, to 101, and Pitts-

state bonds were neglected. Closing quotations our per ct. bonds. 12738 Kansas & Texas.... 1434 our per cent. coup.12738 Lake Erie & West'n. 1734 our and a h'fper ct.10638 L. E. & W. pref.... 5034 Four per ct. bonds. 1273s Kansas & Texas. 143c Four and a higher ct. 1063s L. E. & W. pref. 5014 Four and a last coup. 1071s Lake Erie & West'n. 1714 Four and a last coup. 1071s Lake Erie & West'n. 1714 Four and a last coup. 1071s Lake Shore. 965s L. E. & W. pref. 5014 Facilité 6s of 95. 120 Louv. & Nashville. 617s Louvis stamped 4s. 881s Louv. & Nashville. 617s Louvis Louvis

Delsware & Hudson. 117 8 W., St. L. & P. pref 27 4
Del., Lack & West. 137 Wells & Fargo Exp. 136
D. & Rio Grande... 18 W. U. Telegraph... 83 8
East Tannessee.... 10 Am. cot.-seed cert'f. 37 4
East Tenn. pref. 1st. 70 Colorado Coal..... 37
East Tenn. pref. 2d. 24 8 Homestake...... 10 The weekly bank statement shows the following erve, decrease.....\$2,643,550 BS6----- 4,087,500

ease ...... 1,734,600 The banks now hold \$24,306,835 in excess of the NEW YORK, Aug. 11,-Bar silver, 915gc. NEW YORK AND CHICAGO. Testerday's Quotations on Produce at the Two Great Commercial Centers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 .- Flour-Receipts, 16,217 pankages; exports, 900 brls and 2,240 sacks. Dull and weak. Sales, 13,700 brls; common to choice | to medium, \$506. hite wheat Western extra, \$4.40 @4.60; fancy white wheat Western extra, \$4.4025.15; common to choice extra St. Louis, \$2.85@5.15, patent Minnesots, extra good to prime, \$4.40@4.80; choice to fancy, 84.85@5.15. Wheat-Receipts, 149,677 bu: exports, 800 bu; ales, 3,760,000 bu futures, 46,000 bu spot. Cash

Oping a rather unsettled, opening 201c higher, later declined 207sc, only to sell up 207sc, closing steady; speculation moderate; ungraded, 500902sc; No. 3 red, 87% store; November red, 81c; steamer No. 3 red, 87% store; November red, 81c; steamer No. 3 red, 80c; No. 1 hard, 96% delivered; No. 2 red, August, 93% 294%, closing at 93%; Septem-ber, 93293%c; closing at 93c; October, 93% 2 943sc, closing at 934c; November, 943 09514c, closing at 94 sc; December, 953 39614c, closing at 953sc; May, 9934c 281.001s, closing at 994c.

Corn—Recelpts, 298,550 bu; exports, 350 bu; sales, 872,000 Lu futures, 114,000 bu spot; cash quiet and rather weak. Options opened 18 2 14c lower on August and September; then all months declined 18 August and September; then all months declined by Jac, closing heavy at the bottom. Ungraded, 49@ 53½c; No. 2, 53@53½c, delivered; No. 2, August, 53½c53½c, closing at 53½c; September, 53@53¼c, closing at 53½c; November, 523@327sc, closing at 523cc; December, 50@50½c, closing at 50c.

Outs—Receipts, 46,900 bu; exports, none; sales, 135,000 bu futures and 56,000 bu spot; ¼æ½c higher; mixed Western, 33@39c; white Western, 42@45c.

Hay quiet and steady.

Hops unchanged and quiet.

Coffee Spot fair firm at 144c; entions 5@10 points

ther and fairly active; sales, 40,750 bags; August,

1110c; September, 10.50@10.60c; October,

90@10c; November, 9.85@9.95c; December, 9.70 9.956; January, 10c; February, 10.05@10.10c; March, 10.05c. Sngar firm; fair refining, 5.5-16c; refined leady; C, 61e.2612c; extra C, 6.5-16@612c; white extra C, 6.7-16@611-16c; yellow, 6@61-16c; 82 267ge; standard A, 71ge; confectioners' A, 9-16c; powdered, 73c. Molasses quiet. Rice

Tallow steady; prime city, 45sc. Rosin quiet.

Eggs quiet and steady; Western, 17@1812c; recipia, 3,023 packages.

Pork quiet and firm. Cut meats quiet but firm.

Lard 5@6 points lower and dull; Western steam, spot, Bc; September, 8.74@8.77c; October, 8.65@8.66c; Sovember, 8.12c; city steam, 8.70c.

Butter quiet and steady; Western, 10@19c. Cheese quiet and weak; Ohio flat, 7@8c.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Wheat was fairly active, with the greater portion of the business transacted during the early part of the session. The feeling was unsettled, and while prices ruled considerably higher, the advance was not sustained. The opening was decidedly strong, and prices 78 2 1 se higher than the closing figures on Change yesterday. This advance has due to the government and the second and process that the edwards brought out ernment crop report; but the advance brought out some free realizing, a local trader selling freely, which induced others to sell, and a weak feeling set in, prices leelining Sec. Then, later on, the rumor that a supelementary report had been issued by the agricultural lepartment, making the yield of spring wheat arger than the figures of percentage and acreage would indicate, helped to further weaken the market and prices declined los more. There was a slight recovery from inside prices and the market closed about 12 140 higher than yesterday.

Corn was active, but weak and lower. Offerings

were large from all sources, while demand was lim-ited to the wants of local "shorts." Prices opened a hade bette, than yesterday, but soon ruled weak, de-lining in all 13gc; ruled steady and closed & 21 lec lining in all 13ec ruled steady and closed \$214ec lower than yesterday. The weakening features were the heavy receipts and the government crop seport. Oats were easy, with a tendency downward, and closing prices show a decline all around. The market was quite inactive. Speculative trade was reported in mess pork, and prices ruled with considerable irregularity. The opening sales were made at 5274cc advance, but the market weekened under the pressure to sell; and prices

declined 30735c. Later the demand showed some improvement, and prices rallied 15@20c, and closed comparatively steady. Lard was in light request and slightly irregular, closing about .02 oc under yesterday's closing figures. A fairly active speculative trade was reported in the market for short-rib sides, ane prices, on the whole range, exhibited a little improvement, they fluctuating considerably. The leading futures ranged as follows:

Opening, Highest. Lowest, Closing, September May .... Corn-August ... September October... May ..... Oats-August ... September October... Pork-September\$13.65 \$13.30 October .. 13.65 12.55 January .. 12.60 Lard ... August ... September 8.6749 October... 8.65 January .. 7.50 7.9219 Short Rits-Sep 8.05

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour firm and unchanged: No. 2 spring wheat, 82½c; No. 3 spring wheat, 76@79c; No. 2 red, 85½c; No. 2 corn, 4438 @44½c; No. 2 oats, 25c; No. 2 rye, 47½@47¾c; No. 2 barley, nominal: No. 1 flaxseed, \$1.14; prime timothy-seed, \$1.93@2.00; mess pork, per brl., \$13.50@13.60c; lard, per pound, 8.60@8.62½c; short-rib sides (loose), 7.95@8c; dry-salted shoulders (boxed), 7.40@7.50c; short-rib sides (loose), 8.70 (boxed), 7.40@7.50c; short-clear sides (boxed), 8.70 @9c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon,

On the Produce Exchange, to-day, the butter market was stealy; extra creumery, 18@184c; firsts, 144@15c; faucy dairy, 15@16c; firsts, 12@134c. Receipts—Flour, 15,000 bris; wheat, 85,000 bu; corn, 185,000 bu: oats, 83,000 bu; rye, 5,000 bu; barley, 3,000 bu. Shipments-Flour, 19,000 bu; wheat, 116,000 bu; corn, 232,000 bu; oats, 283,000 bu; rye, 5,000 bu.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 11 .-- Wheat--- Western opened ber. 93 2931gc. Corn-Western dall; mixed, spot, 523821258c; September, 532534c; year, 4542 20 46c. Oats quiet; Western white. 41243c; Western mixed, 35 37c. Rye steady at 53 355c. Hay firm; prime to choice Western, \$19 a 20. Provisions steady and unchanged. Receipts-Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 106,000 bu; corn, 1,600 bu; oats, 11,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu. Shipments.-Flour, 600 brls; wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, 85,000 bu. Sales-Wheat, 205.000 ba: corn, 17,000 bu.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 11.—Flour easier. Wheat easy; No. 2 red, 84 gc. Receipts, 30,000 bu; shipments, 25,000 bu. Corn easier; No. 2 mixed, 48 gc. Oats easier; No. 2 mixed, 28c. Rye duil at 51c. Pork quiet at \$14.50. Lard firm at 8.371ce. Bulk meats quiet; short ribs, 8.25c. Bacon steady and unchanged. Whisky steady: sales, 711 brls of finished goods on a basis of \$1.14. Butter quiet. Sugar stronger. Eggs dull at 10 2 10 10. Cheese steady.

## LIVE STOCK.

Heavy Receipts of Common Cattle, Which Ar Dull and Lower-Corn-Fed Hogs Higher.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 11. CATTLE-Receipts. 1,200; shipments, 1,500. Today was the heaviest run of the season, and most of the offerings were of common and medium grades. The market was duli and lower on that class, while the top grades were strong, and a few fine loads sold at \$5.95. A number of other grades went through

Exports	5.10 4.25 3.30 4.00 3.00
Good to cacice shippers	5.10 4.25 3.30 4.00 3.00
Fair to medium shippers   3.60 a	4.25 3.30 4.00 3.00
Feeders	1.00
Stockers   2.25 a	3.00
Good to choice heifers   3.00 a   Common to medium heifers   2.00 a   Good to choice cows   2.65 a   Fair to medium cows   2.00 a   Common old cows   1.00 a   Veals, common to good   3.00 a   Bulls common to good   1.50 a   Milkers common to good   15.00 a   Common to good   Common to good   15.00 a   Common to goo	All and the Control of the Control o
Common to medium heifers   2.00 a	3.40
Good to choice cows   2.65 a	
Fair to medium cows	2.75
Common old cows	Charles and the last
Veals, common to good	
Milkers common to good	1.75
Milkers common to good15.00@3	
Hoov Passints 2 770 shipments 1 200 O.	0.00
Lives-Receipts, 2,110; shipments, 1,200. Q	unlity
somewhat improved; market active and a shade	high-
er on common hogs, while half-fat grassers are	dull
and lower; closed steady; all sold.	
Heavy packing	6.40
Mixed packing 6.002	
Common to good light 6.102	
Grassers 5.50@	6.00

SHEEP-Receipts, 2,370; shipments, 2,500. Fair supply; market strong and active, but not quotable Good to choice sheep......\$4.0024.50 Fair to medium ...... 3.40@3.75

Bucks per head...... 2.00@3.00 CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—The Drovers' Journal reports: Cattle—Receipts, 3,700, including 3,000 Texas and Western cattle; shipments, 300. Market slow and weaker; common to good steers, \$3.900 5.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.05@3.50; cows, bulls

and mixed, \$1.50@3.10; Texas cattle 15c lower; steers, \$2.40@3.30; cows, \$1.75@2.35; Western rangers, weaker; natives and half-breeds, \$3@4.50; cows. \$2.60@3. \*\*Edws. \$2.60@3.\*\*

Hogs-Receipts, 6,000; shipments, 3,000. Good, steady; others lower; mixed, \$5.80@6.30; heavy, \$5.90@6.45; light, \$5.75@6.40; skips, \$3.80@5.75.

Sheep and Lambs-Receipts, 1.000; shipments, —... Market steady; natives, \$2.75@4.90; Western, \$3.40@4; Texans, shorn, \$3@3.80; lambs, \$4

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 300; shipments, 2.200. Market steady. Choice heavy native steers, \$5.25.50; fair to good native steers, 4.40.25.15; butchers' steers, medium to choice, \$3.40.24.50; stockers and feeders, fair to good, \$2.30.23.50; rangers, corn-fed, \$3.50.24.40; grassfed, \$2.20.23.50.

fed. \$2.20 3.60. Hogs-Receipts, 700; shipments, 600. Market trong. Choice heavy and butchers' selections, \$6.30 \$\overline{a}6.45\$; packing, medium to prime, \$6.20 \$\overline{a}6.35\$; light grades, ordinary to best, \$6.20 \$\overline{a}6.35\$. Sheep—Receipts, 600; shipments, 3,400. Market firm. Fair to choice, \$3.40 \$\overline{a}4.80\$. Horses-Receipts, 225; shipments, 105. Texans and Indians, in car-loads, \$20 236.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 11 .- The Live Stock Indicator reports: Cattle-Receipts, 2,129; shipments, none. Market slow and weak for common; choice fat steady; good to choice corn-fed, \$4.75@5.50; common to medium. \$3.25@4.50; stockers and feeding steers, \$1.60@3.65; grass range steers, \$1.80@3.25; cows, \$1.25@2.80. Hogs--Receipts, 267; shipments, none. Market slow and lower: good to choice, \$6.10 26.20; common Sheep-Receipts, 929; shipments, none. Market medium, \$1.50@2.75.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Aug. 11 .- Cattle-Receipts, 323; shipments, 532. Nothing doing; all through consignments. Thirty-four cars of cattle shipped to New York to-day. Hogs-Receipts, 1,800; shipments, 2,300. Market slow. Philadelphias, \$6.4026.50; mixed, \$6.35; Yorkers, \$6.1526.25; common to fair, \$626.10; pigs, \$5.7526. Six cars of hogs shipped to New York to-day. ceipts, 1,200; shipments, 2,400. Noth-

CINCINNATI, Aug. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 80; hipments, 65. Market firm. Sheep—Receipts, 2,100; shipments, 2,200. Market steady. Lambs quiet at \$3.25 @6.50. Hogs-Market dull and 10c lower; common and light, \$5 @ 6.25; packing and butchers', \$5.90 @ 6.40. Receipts, 330; shipments, 220.

## INDIANAPOLIS MARKETS.

The Volume of Trade for the Week Closing To-Day Very Satisfactory. INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 11.

In nearly all departments merchants speak of trade in the week closing to-day as having been very satisfactory, and fluctuations in values have been few. Within the last few days a feeling of confidence and assurance that the trade of the fall is to be fully up to, if not considerable ahead, of that of last year has presented itself. This change of sentiment is developing in several directions, and the croakers have been driven from the field. It is no longer necessary to present arguments to show that the coming season is to be one of fair business activity; it is perhaps more advisable to counsel the over-sanguine against counting upon too great a revival. The conditions have continued to grow steadily more favorable. The most important element in estimating the prosperity of the autumn is the extent of the crops. This is no longer a matter of doubt. An unprecedented corn erop is insured, and as to the other crops, the final results promise to considerably exceed early expecta-tions, while the early damage to wheat is being compensated for by better prices and a more certain for-eign demand. Through the bountiful yield of some crops and better prices for others, therefore, the farming interest is almost sure of enjoying a greater degree of prosperity than for several years past; and this is a factor already having a marked effect on several branches of business. Grocers report prices steady and on most staple arti-cles firm; even coffees, which were offish on Thursday and Friday, were steady to-day. Sugars rule firm with the continued large distribution. In the produce markets there is a good deal of activity; the receipts of nearly all of the leading articles in the produce line are large; still, prices are maintained at above the average figures of August for some years past; especially is this true of butter, eggs and poultry.

Apples and potatoes in good supply, prices a little
weak. Oranges are still scarce and high. Lemons
more plenty at unchanged prices. The flour market
continues to improve and the local mills are running to their full capacity, and with the hominy mills an improvement in business is reported. The hide market is still under a cloud.

There was a fair attendance on 'Change to-day for Saturday. On wheat and the better grades of corn bidding was quite spirited. There is a fair demand for oats, both mixed and white grades, and there is an increasing demand for May. Track bids to-day ruled as follows:

October.....

Corn-No. 1 white..... No. 2 white..... No. 2 mixed.... Sound white ear..... Oats-No. 2 white (old)..... No. 2 white (new)..... No. 2 mixed (new)..... Rejected mixed..... Rejected white..... Inmerchantable ..... No. 1 timothy ...... 18.00

The Jobbing Trade. COAL AND COKE. Block, \$3.25 P ton; Minshall, \$3.50 P ton; Jackson, \$3.75 \$\P\$ ton: Pittsburg, \$4 \$\P\$ ton; Raymond city, \$4 \$\P\$ ton; Winifrede. \$4 \$\P\$ ton; Campbell crock, \$4 \$\P\$ ton; Hocking, \$3.75 \$\P\$ ton; Island City, \$3 \$\P\$ ton; nut, \$2.75 \$\P\$ ton: Highland, \$2.75 \$\P\$ ton: Duggar (Peacock) lump, \$3 P ton: nut, \$3 P ton: chest-nut, No. 4 and stove authracite, \$7 P ton: egg and grate anthracite, \$6.75 \$ ton; gas coke, 13c \$ bu; crushed coke. 14c P bu. All soft coal, nut size, 500 ton less than the above prices on the same quality of lump coal

Peaches-Standard, 3-pound, \$2.25@2.50; 3-pound seconds \$2.00@2.25. Miscellaneous-Blackberries, pound, 90e 2\$1.00; raspberries, 2-pound, \$1.15@ 1.30; pineapple, standard, 2-pound, \$1.60@2.50; seconds, 2-pound, \$1.20@1.30; cove cysters, 1-pound, full weight, 95c@\$1; light, 65@70c; 2-pound, full, \$1.70@1.80; light. 90c@\$1; string beans, 85c@\$1; Lima beans, \$1.20@1.30; peas, marrowfat, \$1.20@1.40; small, \$1.50@1.75; lobsters, \$1.85@2; red cherries, \$1.00@1.10; strawberries, \$1.30@1.50; salmon (15s), \$202.75.

Alcohol, \$2.22@2.30; asafætida, 15@20c; alum; 4 @5c; campher, 30@32c; cochineal, 50@55c; chloroform, 55@60c; copperas, brls, \$3@3.50; cream tartar, pure, 40@42c; indigo, 80@81c; licorice, Calab, genuine, 30@45c; magnesia, carb., 2-oz, 25@35c; morphine, P. & W. \P oz, \\$2.60; madder, 12@14c; oil. castor, \P gal, \\$1.25@1.30; oil, bergamot, \P b, \$3@3.25; opium, \$3.00@3.15; quinine, P. & W., P oz, 50@55c; balsam copabia, 60@65c; soap, Castile, Fr., 12@16c; soda, bicarb., 41@36c; salts, Epsom, 405c; sulphur, flour, 406c; saltpetre, 80 20c; turpentine, 40042c; glycerine, 25030c; iodide potass., \$3@3.20; bromide potass., 40@42c; chlorate potash, 25c; borax. 10@12c; einchonidia, 12@15c; carbolic acid. 45@50c. Oils-Linseed oil, raw, 47c P gal; boiled, 50c; coal oil, legal test, 9214c; bank, 40c; best straits, 45c; Labrador, 60c; West Virginia, lubricating, 202 30c; miners', 65c. Lard Oils-No. 1, 50255c; do;

WHITE LEAD-Pure, 6340; lower grades, 54260 DRY GOODS. Tickings-Amoskeag ACA, 13c; Conestoga BF 15c; Conestoga extra, 13 c; Conestoga BF 15c; Conestoga extra, 13 c; Conestoga Gold Medal-14c; Conestoga CCA, 12c; Conestoga AA, 10c; Con, estoga X, 9c; Pearl River, 12c; Falls OBO, 32-inch, 13 c; Methuen AA, 12 c; Oakland A, 7 c; Swift River, 6 c; York, 32-inch, 13 c; York, 30-inch,

BLEACHED SHEETINGS-Blackstone AA, Sc; Ballou & Son, 7½c; Chestnut Hill, 6½c; Cabot 4-4, 7½c; Chapman X, 6½c; Dwight Star S, 9c; Fruit of the Loom, 8¾c; Lonsdale, 8¾c; Linwood, 8½c; Masonville, 9¼c; New York Mills, 11c; Our Own, 5¾c; Pepperell, 9-4, 22c; Pepperell, 10-4, 24c; Hills, 8½c; Hope, 7¾c; Knight's Cambric, 8c; Lonsdale Cambric, 11½c; Whitinsville, 33-inch, 6½c; Wamsutta, 11c. GINGHAMS—Amoskeag. 7%c; Bates, 7%c; Glou-cester, 7%c; Glasgow, 6%c; Lancaster, 7%c; Kanel-man's, 7%c; Renfrew Madras, 9c; Cumberland, 6%c; White, 7c; Bookfold, 101ge.

GRAIN BAGS-American, \$16; Atlanta, \$18;

Franklinville, \$17.50; Lewiston, \$18; Ontario,

\$16.50; Stark A. \$21. PAPER CAMBRICS-Manville, 6e; S. S. & Son, Masonville, 6c: Garner, 6c. PRINTS—American fancy, 6c; Allen's fancy, 5<sup>1</sup>20; Allen's dark, 5<sup>1</sup>2c; Allen's pink, 6<sup>1</sup>2c; Arnold's, 6<sup>1</sup>2c; Berlin, solid colors, 6c; Cocheco, 6c; Conestoge, 5<sup>1</sup>2c; Dunnell's, 5<sup>1</sup>2c; Eddystone, 6<sup>1</sup>2c; Hartel, 5<sup>1</sup>2c; Harmony, 5e; Hamilton, 6e; Greenwich, 5lge; Knicker-bocker, 5lge; Mallory pink, 6e; Richmond, 6e. BROWN SHEETINGS—Atlantic A, 7 lgc; Boott C, 6c; Agawam E, 5 lgc; Bedford R, 4 lgc; Augusta, 5 lgc; Boott AL, 6 lgc; Continental C, 6 lgc; Dwight Star, 8c; Echo Lake, 6c; Graniteville EE, 6 lgc; Lawrence LL, 6c; Pepperell E, 7 lgc; Pepperell R, 6 lgc; Pepperell 9-4, 20c; Pepperell 10-4, 22c; Utica 9-4, 22 lgc; Utica 10-4, 25c; Utica C, 4 lgc.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. APPLES-Per brl, \$2.00@2.50; common, \$1.00@ BLACKBERRIES-Per stand, \$4,00@4.50. GRAPES-Ives, # stand, \$3.50@4.00.

HUCKELBERRIES--Per bu, \$3.00@4.00. NUTMEG MELONS-Indiana grown, 50c@\$2.00 ONIONS-Southern, \$2.50@3.00 P brl. PEARS—Per box, 50@75c; common, 30@40c. PEARS—Common, \$2.00 \$\tilde{P}\$ brl; better varieties, \$3.50@4.00 \$\psi\$ brl.
PLUMS-Red, \$\psi\$ stand, \$\pm\$\$1.75@2.50; Damson,

\$3.50@4.00. POTATOES-Per brl, \$1.10@1.50. WATERMELONS-Per hundred, \$14217. FOREIGN FRUITS. Raisins, London layer, new, \$3.40 @3.50 P box: loose, muscatelle, 2-crown, \$2.20 \( \alpha \). 50 \( \alpha \) box; Valencia, new, 7 \( \alpha \) 80 \( \alpha \) lb; citron, 23 \( \alpha \) 210 \( \alpha \) lb; currants, 7 \( \alpha \) 80 \( \alpha \) lb. Bananas—Jamaica, \$1.50 \( \alpha \)
2.00; Aspinwall, \$1.50 \( \alpha \). 50. Oranges—Rodi, \$7.00 \( \alpha \). 80. Lemons—\$6.50 \( \alpha \) 7.00; choice, \$7.50; extra, fancy, \$8.50. Figs, 14 \( \alpha \) 16c. Prunes—Turk-

sb, old, 414@419c; new, 5@519c.

Coffees—Ordinary grades, 13½314½c; fair, 15½ @16c; good, 16½317½c; prime, 18319c; strict ly prime to choice, 19320c; fancy green and yellow, 20321c; old government Java, 28½329½c; ordinary Java, 25326; imitation Java, 23324c; roasted coffees, 18½c. MOLASSES AND SYRUPS-New Orleans molasses,

air to prime, 30@35c; choice, 40@50c. Syrups, 33 FLOUR SACKS—No. 1 drab 4 brl; \$33 \$ 1,000; 19 brl, \$17, lighter weight, \$1 \$ 1,000 less.

LEAD—7@8c for pressed bars. DRIED BEEF-11@13c. Spices—Pepper, 1812@19c; allspice, 10@12c; sloves; 25@28c; cassia, 10@12c; nutmegs, 70@85c;

STARCH-Refined pearl, 32340 P B; Eureka, 5 36; Champion gloss lump, 53 36c; improved corn, 63 3612c. BHOT-\$1.25 @1.30 ₽ bag for drop.

Sugars.-Hards, 838@9c; contectioners' A. 759@ Sc; Standard A. 74@778c; off A. 712@74c; white. ex'ra C, 6382719c; fine yellows, 7142778c; good yellows, 7182714c; fair yellows, 67827c; common yellows, 64 263c.
SALT.-In car lots, 95c P barrel; less than car lots, \*TWINE-Hemp. 12018c \$\psi\$ to; wool, 8010c; flax 20030c; paper, 18c; jute, 12015c; cotton, 16025c. WOODENWARE-No. 1 tubs, \$707.50; No. 2 tubs, \$606.50; No. 3 tubs, \$505.50; two-hoop pails, \$1.4501.50; three-hoop pails, \$1.5501.65; double washboards, \$202.75; common washboards, \$1:200 1.85; clothes-pins, 50@85c \$\to\$ box.

WOODEN DISHES-Per 100, 1 tb, 20c; 2 tbs, 25c; WRAPPING-PAPER-Crown straw, 18c # bundle

medium straw, 27c; double-crown straw, 36c; heavy-weight straw, 1 \( 20 \) b; crown rag, 20c \( \phi \) bun; dle; medium rag, 30c; double-crown rag, 40c; heavy; weight rag, 24\( \phi \) 30c \( \phi \) b; Manila, No. 1, 8\( \phi \) 9c; No. 2, 5\( \phi \) 6\( \phi \) c; print paper, No. 1, 6\( \phi \) 7c; book paper, No. 3, & C., 10\( \phi 11c; \) No. 2, S. & C., 8\( \phi 90; \) No. IRON AND STEEL.

Bar iron (rates), 2@2,25c; horse-shoe bar, 3.25c; Norway nail rod, Sc; German steel plow-slabs, 4c, American dri.l steel, 10@12c; Sanderson tool steel; 16c; tire steel, 4c; spring steel, 6c; horse shoes P keg, \$4.25@4.50; mules shoes, P keg, \$5.25@5.50; horse nails. & box. 8d. \$5: steel nails, 10d and larger, \$2.25@2.35 P keg; other sizes at the usual advance; TINNERS' SUPPLIES Bet brand charcoal tin-IC.

10x14. 14x20, 12x12, \$7; IX. 10x14, 14x20 and 12x12, \$8.75; IC, 14x20, rooting tin, \$5.50; IC, 20x 28, \$11; block tin, in pigs, 36c; in bars, 41c. Iron— 27 B iron, 319c; 27 C iron, 5c; galvanized, 50 and 10 per cent. discount. Sheet zinc, 619c. Copper bottoms, 30c. Planished copper, 36c; solder, 21@23c. LEATHER, HIDES AND TALLOW. LEATHER-Oak sole, 33237s; bemlock sole, 262 32c; harness, 30@35c; skirting, 37@38c; black bridle, \$\P\$ doz. \$60\abla 65; fair bridle, \$60\alpha 78 \$\P\$ doz.; city kip, \$60\alpha 80; French kip. \$85\alpha 120; city calfakins, 85\alpha \$1.10; French calf-skins, \$1.15\alpha 1.80.

HIDES-No. 1, cured, 6c; No. 2, 4244c; No. green, 5c; No. 1 calf, green, 5c; No. 1 calf, cured, 6-2c; No. 2, 2c off; dry salt, 7c; flint, 8c. SHEEPSKINS-Shearlings, 25c; lambs, 40c. TALLOW-Prime, 31224c. GREASE-Brown, 2190; yellow, 230; white 319 24c.

OIL CAKE. Oil cake-\$23 P ton; oil meal, \$23. PRODUCE.

BEANS.-Choice hand-picked navy, \$2.85@3.25 bu; medium hand-picked, \$2.40 22.80. BUTTER-Fair creamery, 15 @17c; choice, 20@22c; country, 12@14c; common, 7@9c. BEESWAX-Dark, 18c; yellow, 20c

Eggs—Seiling from store at 13@14c; shippers paying 12@121gc & doz, candled, POULTRY—Hens, 10c; roosters, 31gc; turkevs. hens, 7c; toms, 5c; geese. \$3.50; goslins. \$3.00 P doz: ducks, 5c P lb; young chickens, 12c P lb.
FEATHERS—Prime geese, 35c P lb; mixed duck, Wool-Tub-washed and picked, 33@35c; unwashed, medium and common grade, if in good order, 22c; unwashed fine, 17@28c; fleece washed, if light, well washed and in good order, 28 @30c; burry and unmerchantable, according to their value.

JOBBING PRICES—Smoked Meats—Sugar-cured hams, 10 to 12 hs average, 13 4c; 15 hs average, 13 4c; 15 hs average, 13 4c; 20 hs average, 13c; 22 hs average, 12 4c; English-cured breakfast bacon, light or medium, 13 4c; sugar-cured snoulders, 10 to 12 hs average, 9 2c; California hams, light or medium, 9 2c; dried beef hams, 13c; dried beef hams, knuckle pieces, 12e; dried beef hams, thin pieces, 10c. Bacon -Clear sides, medium average, 11c; 35 ths and over, -Clear sides, medium average, 11c; 35 lbs and over, average, 10%; clear backs, medium average, 11c; clear bellies, medium weight, 11c. Dry-sait and Pickled Meats—Clear sides (unsmoked), 10½c; clear backs (unsmoked), 10½c; clear bellies (unsmoked), 10½c; clear bellies (unsmoked), 10½c; clear bellies (unsmoked), 10½c; clear pork, & brl 200 lbs, \$18; family mess pork. & brl 200 lbs, \$17; ham or rump pork, & brl 200 lbs, \$15. Bologna—Skin, large or small, 7½c; eloth, large or small, 7c. Lard—Pure winter leaf, kettle rendered, in tierces. 10½c; in one-half brls. 10½c; in 50, b cans in 100, b cases 103cc in 20, b cans in 50-m cans in 100-m cases, 103gc; in 20-m cans in 80-m cases, 103gc; prime leaf lard, in tierces, 9 ac. Kefined Lard—In tierces, 83gc; in 50-m cans in 100-m

Clover-Common red or June, prime (recleaned) \$4.25@4.50 P bu; English or mammoth, prime (re-cleaned), \$4.15@4.35; Alsike, prime, \$7.25@7.50; Alfalfa, prime, \$7.50@8.00; white, \$7.50@8.00; timothy, \$2.80@3.00 P bu; extra clean blue grass. \$1.1501.30 \$\Phi\$ bu; rel top. 50\pi75c \$\Phi\$ bu, orchard grass, \$1.50\pi1.65 \$\Phi\$ bu; German millet. \$2.15\pi2.30; common millet, \$1.50\pi1.65; Hungarian, \$1.65\pi1.75 per bu; buckwheat, silver hull, \$1.55\pi1.75 per bu; buckwheat, common, \$1.30\pi1.50 per bu; flaxseed, \$elected, \$1.60\pi1.75 per bu; hemp 3'se; canary, be; rape, 90 per ib; Acme

awn grass seed, 20c per fb. \$2.25 per bu. Spanich—Bloomsdale savoy-leaf (sealed bags), 30c per fb. Turnip seed, 40 260c per fb

FIELD SEEDS Wholesale and Retail at F. C. HUNTINGTON & CO.'S successors to Huntington & Hoss, 78 and 80 E. Market st., Indianapolis. Samples and prices on application

FRATERNITIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

The Secret Societies.

ODD-FELLOWS. John Langdon, of Philoxenian Lodge, is seriously J. B. Kenner, grand representative, of Huntington has been appointed, by Grand Sire White, on the con mittee on appeals in the Sovereign Grand Lodge. T. W. Kizer. P. G., of Winchester, visited the city on Wednesday. He reports every branch of the order as prosperous in Winchester. The Rebekah Degree Lodge especially so. Two candidates were iniliated in Philoxenian Lodge on Wednesday night, and two applicants received and referred. The first degree will be conferred on several candidates on next Wednesday night.

Mrs. Sailie Rooker, this city, \$2,500; Mrs. Anna Damerich, Seymour. \$2,500; Mrs. Margaret Woolley, Bloomington, \$1,000, and the executor of John M. Balduff, Bloomington, \$2,500. The question has been asked whether any person not members of the order could participate in the ex-cursion to Los Angeles, Cal. The answer is, they can. A special train will leave Kansas City at 10:30 A. M., Sept. 10, making stops at Topeka, Wichita, and Las Vegas. At the latter place a banquet and ball will be given the excursionists by the Santa Fee road. The train will reach Los Angles on Sunday,

The Odd-fellows' Mutual Aid Association has paid

Grand Master Michener, accompanied by a number of members of the various lodges of the city, went to Mount Jackson on Monday night and instituted Harris Lodge, No. 644. Twelve petitions for membership were received, and the petitioners were elected and initiated. The first degree was conferred on five candidates. By this time the hour was late and the work was postponed until next Monday, when it will be completed and the officers elected and installed The visitors were, at the close of the work, invited to partake of a sumptuous lunch set by the ladies. The

party returned to the city at 12 o'clock. ORDER OF THE IRON HALL. Local branch No. 322 had two candidates last Wednesday evening. There will be three initiated at next meeting. Sisterhood branch No. 495 initiated two candi

dates last Monday evening. Addresses were made by Supreme Accountant Lander, and Supreme Cashier Local branch No. 1 had an interesting meeting Thursday evening. It was voted to purchase a new banner, and take part in the Iron Hall reunion; to be

Up to Aug. 10 161 benefits have been paid to mem bers whose term of seven years has expired, amounting to over \$150,000. Total amount paid for sickness and final benefits, \$1,463,895. Sisterhood branch No. 745 will have one candidate for next Thursday afternoon. This is the German sisterhood of the order, and has already closed its charter with thirty four charter members. M. Aarons, a member of local branch No. 55, of Philadelphia, Pa., called at the office of the Supreme Sitting yesterday. He reports that the branches of Philadelphia and Baltimore are in good condition, and

rapidly increasing in membership. Sisterhood branch No. 675 is growing rapidly in nembership. It now has four candidates for initiation on next Tuesday evening. A committee was ap-

pointed at last meeting to co-operate with the other sisterhoods in the reception of the sisterhood branches arriving from St. Louis and Terre Haute. Arrangements are being perfected for the reception and entertainment of a large delegation of member of the order from St. Louis, Terre Haute, and variou branches of the order outside of the city. The local branches of Indianapolis are expected to turn out in full force, and make the celebration a success. Mem-

bers of all branches will hold a meeting at Iron Hall, 30 Circle, Monday evening. Aug. 12. KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF HONOR. Supreme Protector John T. Milburn is expected to attend the session of the Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge will meet here Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. Quite an interesting session and a ful

All the city lodges have degree work on hand, and extend invitations to the members of the newly-instituted lodges to visit them. The entertainment to be given by the home lodges, Tuesday evening, in honor of the members of the Grand Lodge, will consist of many attractive features. Compton Lodge will hold its regular session in K. of H. Hall Wednesday evening. The degree work will be given. All the members of the Grand Lodge who remain in the city are invited to attend. Two new lodges were instituted the past week by Supreme Treasurer E. J. McBride. One was insti-tuted on Wednesday evening, at Vansickle's Hall,

with fifty-seven charter members, the other on Thursday evening at Brightwood, with thirty-eight names on the charter list. IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN. Palmetto Tribe at its last meeting adopted three pale faces, and the chief reports several more in readiness

Alfrata Council, Degree of Pochantas, enjoyed the pecial exercises at its last meeting, after which rereshments were served.

UNITED ANCIENT ORDER OF DRUIDS.

Capital City Grove is in a good condition, and at the last meeting an enjoyable time was had, when several Misquoted Lines.

Philadelphia Times. It is a peculiar faculty of human memory t misquote proverbs and poetry, and almost in-variably place the credit where it does not be-

Nine men out of ten think that "The Lord tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" is from the Bible. whereas Lawrence Sterne is the author. "Pouring oil upon the troubled waters" is also ascribed to the sacred volume, whereas it is not there; in fact, no one knows its origin. Again, we hear people say "The proof of the oudding is in chewing the string." This is arant nonsense, and the proverb says: "The proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof, and not in chewing the string." Nothing is more common than to hear:

"A man convinced against his will Is of the same opinion still." This is an impossible condition of mind, for no one can be convinced of an opinion and at the same time hold to an opposite one. What Buter wrote was eminently sensible: 'He that complies against his will

A famous passage of Scripture is often misnoted thus: "He that is without sin you, let him cast the first stone." It should be: 'Let him first cast a stone." Sometimes we are told: "Behold how great a fire a little matter kindleth," whereas St. James said: "Benoid how great a matter a little fire kindleth," which is quite a different thing. We also hear that "a miss is as good as mile., which is not as sensible or forcible as the true proverb: "A miss of an inch is as good as

"Look before you leap" should be: "And look before you ere you leap." Pope is generally credited with having writ-"Immodest words admit of no defense, For want of decency is want of sense," Though it would puzzle any one to find the

verses in his writings. They were written by the Earl of Roscommon, who died before Pope Franklin said: "Honesty is the best policy." but the maxim is of Spanish origin, and may be found in "Don Quixote."

A Serious Typographical Error.

No long since a stranger from the East entered the office of the Crosby County (Tex.) Clarion and Farmers' Vindicator, and approaching the dask of Colonel Snort, asked that brilliant journalist: "Have you got a reporter named Peter Dinks

"No; but I did have one by that name," replied Colonel Snort." "Where is he now?" "I don't know. He is dead." "What killed him?" "Colonel Jim Stivers."

"What for?" "Well, you see, the reporter wrote up a ball and when the account of the social gathering appeared in the paper it should have read: 'Miss Stivers is a beautiful demi-blonde; but, owing to a typographical error, it read: 'Miss Stivers is a beautiful demi-monde.' Colonel Stivers could not satisfy himself whether the reporter or printer was to blame, so shot 'em both. When you enter the cemetery gate turn to your right until you come to a mesquite-tree. That's where they are planted."

A Traveling Outfit. Philadelphia Press. When women travel by sea the steamer dress

proper should be a severe tailor gown, not too tight, and now, happily, guiltless of steel and bustle. Dark blue or some plain, mixed cloth, trimmed with stitchings and dark braid, the popular tinsel cords being prone to tarnish in the salt air. Either a long, smooth ulster, with a cloth traveling cap or a Connemara cloak, heavily weighed at the loose corners, and a dark blue or red trouville beretta should be provided for wear on deck, with a lap-rug and a pair of cushions. A loose, warm wrapper of some woolen stuff should be provided for use in one's own state-room. This had better be tied with cords or ribbons instead of buttoned, as being more convenient. A full suit of light flannel underclothes should be provided in case of cold weather and fogs, and the white petticoat is replaced with a skirt of dark cashmere or surah. For foot-gear should be provided a pair of stout ties, to obviate the necessity of leaning over and and struggling with buttons when not quite sure of one's self, and for the state-room a pair of felt-soled, knitted bedroom shoes are an infinite convenience.

INDIGNANT WATER NYMPHS. Asbury Park in a Ferment Over Gay and Pretty Bathers.

New York Press. James A. Bradley, the proprietor of the Asbury Park police force, is in a bad fix. So are the members of his force. Mr. Bradley is a modest and prayerful little man who every day grieves much over the concupiscence to which flesh has been heir since the sin of Eve. It is only a thoughtful care for the feelings of others that has prevented him from wearing in this vale of tears the wings which he will eventually don and with which he will float through celestial spheres, singing and twanging on a tuneful lyre as he wafts himself along. Away down at Asbury Park he chose a local habitation for himself, where he might commune with his soul. He had an idea at first of leading in it a hermit's life, but soon he discovered that that would be too selfish a way of hving. He desir to remove sin as much as possible from he world, and perceiving that wealth was one ... the great obstacles to salvation, he decided upon

establishing a bathing pavilion. He had seen it stated in the newspapers that sea beaches were conducive to comparative poverty on the part of the patrons, and Mr. Brad-ley, in his zeal for souls, decided upon founding one. He did so. Asbury Park became a social success, but Mr. Bradley's venture. spiritually considered, was a failure. Beautiful girls came trooping down in gorgeous costumes, fair, lovely creatures whom even Mr. Bradley had not the courage to lecture. He might sally forth in the mornings determined to save a soul, but noon-time would find him behind some sand hillock entranced with the visions of beauty which flitted about the beach.

It gradually became so positively dangerous to the utter destruction of the Christian policy he had marked out-so positively tempting to him to join in the revelry, that St. Anthony's famous trials were only a bagatelle to those of the missionary Bradley. In desperation, the latter established a police force, but so completely had the worldlings become wrapped up in the beauties of the beach that they refused to leave it, even when policemen began to flit about. It only became a question of time; the force began to be of the earth, earth, and they, too, used to burrow themselves in the sand and watch the merry bathers. In despair, Bradley concluded he would go upon another tack. He would at least compel the bathers to wear a modest uniform, and thus gradually drive them off. Mr. Bradley's ideas of modesty are not shared by the lady surf swimmers.

War has been declared between him and them, and as matters look now Bradley will be worsted. On Saturday he made a gallant attempt to capture a number of fair ladies, but his own transcendent modesty, which has smitten his force as well, prevented their success. Dancing before him-some of them lolling in the sand, some coquetting with the ripples which played upon their feet-were ladies in tights. The condition which confronted him was more than a theory, and yet he did not grasp it. Straight onward the

force with himself at its head marched until he came within half a dozen lengths of the beautiful modern nereids. Shut your eyes, mine men, that you may not behold vanity. Then charge and bag the game." The men did as they were told, and a more ludicrous eight than these Christian policemen charging with closed eyes upon these ladies in tights can hardly well be imagined. Down the beach they tore amid the laughter of the siren until they deposited thomselves in the breakers.

Then they charged up again, but always with their eyes closed, lest their modesty might suffer violence. It is hardly necessary to say that they did not effect a capture. Bradley was disheartened, and now has of-fered terms of capitulation. He has issued a permit to ladies to bathe who may either sew themselves up in a bag or drive down into the

the water in a coach, and who will sign a pledge to not kidnap or countenance the kidnaping of himself or any of his officers. In the meantime, Satan himself has been busy sowing jealousy among the women. Those who appear in tights, or at least who affirm with all the positiveness and semblance of truth that they do actually wear such apparel, say they are opposed by the skinny femininity and denounced as immodest simply because their traducers are so ill-favored by nature as

makes the loose blouse and the ample trunks

and the apparel which bags at the knees a neces-Thus the fight goes on at the beach. The well-formed, or those who believe they are, will continue to disport themselves, however great the shock may be to Chief Bradley or to the other old ladies, in the way that to them seems most piquant and debonnair. The well-formed girls believe they are persecuted, the others be-lieve they are shocked, while Bradley and his force continue to pray with great fervor that they too, may not be led into temptation.

The Puritan Ides.

Boston Transcript. Some Boston people who are spending the summer down on the North shore have been visited by a young female relative from Maine. who showed no great interest in the surround ings of the pretty seaside home. It has been a little hard to know just what to do to amuse the young lady, and the other Sunday, after church, her hosts, fearing that perhaps the time was hanging heavily on her hands, proposed to take her for a walk along the shore. The young girl from Maine held up her hands in holy horror.

"Go to walk!" she exclaimed. "My! I guess not! I guess the folks down to Boothbay'd think I was pooty savage, If I went to walk on The young lady's entertainers thought best to

say nothing more on the subject. Her protest was a revelation to them, however, of the oldfashioned ideas which still prevail in some parts of New England. So far as the listener has observed, the notion that it is wicked to "go to walk," for pleasure, on Sunday, has survived longer than the notion that it is wicked to drive on that day. Why it should be wicked to walk on Sunday, but not to drive, is rather hard to understand, except on the assumption that the weariness and distress indicted upon the horse takes off something from the guilt of the human being. Macaulay's remark that the Puritans reprobated hear-baiting not on account of the pain that it gave to the bear, but on account of the pleasure it gave the human beings, was founded on a profound knowledge of the Puritan nature. The Listener fully believes that the thought that Sunday driving inflicted upon the horse the pain of unnecessary toil never cut any figure in the old-fashioned time when Sunday driving was still regarded as wicked; and with the relaxation of the old rules the prejudice against Sunday driving was consequently one of the first things to disappear. The Listener is aware that in some places exactly the opposite state of things prevails; at Newport, for instance, everybody walks on the cliffs on Sun-day, but nobody who is anybody ventures to drive on that day. But that is not because peo-ple think that driving on Sunday is wicked, but because it is not good form.

The Message Never Came,

Courier-Journal. Courtlandt Palmer and Stephen Pearl Andrews had an agreement that the one who died first was, if possible, to communicate from the spirit land with the survivor. A year was to be allowed for the phenomenon to take place, and, in case it did not, the conclusion was to be that the theory of spiritualistic in-tercourse was faise. Andrews was a spiritualist. It was he who did most of the writing for Victoria Woodhull and Tennie C. Claffin, at the time of their spiritualistic fame. Palmer was an unbelieving investigator. He and Anddrews, who was commonly called the Pantarch, together founded the Colloquium, a society of philosophers of diverse views, to meet for discussions. That was the original of the Nineteenth Century Club, of which Palmer was president and the chief financial sustainer. The two men were anxious to settle the question, while at least one lived, whether the spirits of the dead communicated with the living. So they made the agreement described. Each memorized a sentence, and this was, if feasible, to be sent by the one who died to the one who yet lived, through some medium hundreds of miles away. Nabody else was to know the words. Andrews died last autumu, and Palmer, although without faith, waited for the promised message. It did not come. The Pantarch was frequently represented as speaking through various mediums here and there, but he did not mention Palmer or the compact. Not long before Courtlandt Palmer's death he

talked with several friends about the unkept promise by Stephen Pearl Andrews, and declared that if the expiration of the year did not bring the proof to the contrary he would set down spiritualism as a sure delusion. As he died before the end of the year, and without, so far as is known, disclosing the test sentence to anybody, this attempt by two of the Nineteenth Century Club men to ascertain the truth as to the spiritualism comes to nothing satisfactory.

How She Mounts a Bicycle. Pittsburg Dispatch. You may wonder how a lady can mount a bi cycle gracefully, but it's quite easy. You know a man puts his left foot on the pedal or step. and throws his right leg over the rear of the saddle. A moment's reflection will convince you that this would never do for a lady wearing skirts. Bievele inventors racked their brains for a long time to invent a woman's bicycle, and the appearance of the low machine with chain gearing and wheels of equal size solved the problem. All that remained to be done was to get the "backbone" between the handles and the seat out of the way so the lady could step on the pedal and throw her right leg around in front of the saddle instead of behind. This was easily done, and the fate of the ladies' tricycle | pound-cake. With buckle berries use spices.

was sealed. I see almost every day a lady of at least forty-five years, who, only a few months ago, took her first lesson, and she now cuts graceful capers on her machine and skims about like a swallow.

A LUXURIOUS RESIDENCE.

The House Which Mr. Jay Gould Thinks of Buying. Saratoga Special. Jay Gould is still considering the advisability of purchasing Charles Reed's magnificent resi dence and charming grounds on Union avenue, near the castle owned by Harry S. Leech. Mr. Reed has not occupied his house for five years. He is not in Saratoga and will not come here this season. He was formerly one of the owners of the Saratoga Club-house and the race-track. The house was built ten years ago and cost \$175,000, and the furniture, which was picked up by Mrs. Reed in various parts of Europe, cost over \$50,000. The house is in perfect order, and is kept ready for occupancy at all seasons of the year. Mr. Gould might move his family into it to-morrow, send for some groceries, and have a home of his

The house is of brick and contains twentythree rooms. It is of the massive style of architecture of many years ago. The grounds are surrounded by an iron fence, painted black, and there are fine stables in the rear. The house is not as showy as the one occupied by Mr. Leech, the nearest neighbor, but it is probably more comfortable. The kitchen, of the Delmonico style, is in the basement. The parlors, diningroom, billiard-room, butler's pantry and gro-cery-room are on the main floor. The house is finished in hard wood, and there are no carpets in any of the rooms. Beautiful great rugs are used instead of carpets. The furniture of the parlors is magnificent, many of the articles having been carved by hand long before Columbus discovered America. Neither the furniture, bric-a-brac, nor trappings of these parlors, or of any of the rooms for that matter, could possibly be duplicated. Clocks hundreds of years old greet the visitors to the rooms and hallways, and priceless little ornaments are tastefully placed everywhere. Mirrors in which the belles of Naples and Paris beheld their pretty faces are plentiful. Two life-size figures carved out of stone in Naples 400 years ago stand in the main hallway and are apt to startle

The dining-room is, as it ought to be, one of the most cheerful rooms in the house, and the furniture must have come from the banquet-hall of some monarch's paiace. The sideboard is of immense size and exquisitely carved. The table and chairs are of the most costly description. The chinaware was used by Napoleon III while he was Emperor of France. The billiard-room is a surprise to every one who enters it for the first time. Painted in colors upon the glass-door is a full-length portrait of "Pat" Meaney, the famous jockey who used to ride Mr. Reed's race-horses. On the windows of the billiard-room are portraits of the horses. verything needed to make a billiard-room com fortable and inviting for the players is to be found here. The sleeping apartments up stairs have sets of antique furniture of the rarest and costliest kind, and the bedding, coverlets, quilts, etc., were purchased in St. Petersburg. The coverings are gorgeous. There are five bath-rooms in the house, and hot and cold water, electric bells, and speaking-tubes in every room. The prazzas are spacious and very tastefully

All the visitors to Saratoga who drive out to the lake pass this splendid property, and wonder why it is unoccupied. Men are daily at work keeping the lawns and flower beds in proper condition, and the fountains are in full play each day. Messre. Conkling & Knapp, who have the sciling of the house and grounds, offered the property to Mr. Gould for \$140,000, or about \$65,000 less than it cost Mr. Reed. Mr. Gould was highly pleased with the dwelling and grounds, but has no fancy for antique furniture. He is to decide in a day or two whether he will purchase the property.

HOW GAS IS MADE. A Simple Explanation of the Manufacture of Illuminating Gas.

New York Graphic. How few people can intelligibly explain some of the most ordinary things in everyday life. An official of the city gas-works was heard to number of times he was asked for information not more than two people in ten know how common illuminating gas is made. They all seem to understand, he said, that it comes out of soft coal, but they are ignorant of the process by which it is extracted. We do not doubt this at all, for, as we have said to you several times, it is the very common things that we are apt to overlook in our search for information. You will understand, therefore, why we select subjects to talk about with which you and everybody else ought to be familiar.

Now, let us give you a very simple explana-tion of gas-making. Break up a piece of bitu-minous coal into small fragments and fill the bowl of a clay tobacco pipe with them. Cover the mouth of the bowl with wet clay and then thoroughly dry it. Put the bowl of the pipe into a fire where it will get sed hot, and you will soon see a yellowish smoke come out of the stem, and if you touch a light to the smoke it will burn brightly, for it is nothing more nor less than the You can purify and collect this gas in a very

simple way. Fill a bottle with water and turn it upside down in a bowl of water. You know the water will not run out of the bottle because the air pressure on the water in the bowl will prevent it. Put the end of the pipe-stem under the mouth of the bottle, and the gas will bubble up through the water into the bottle, gradually displacing the water, and if the pipe were large enough to make a great deal of gas, the bottle would be entirely filled with it. You have seen the immense quantities of coke

which they have at the gas-works; that is what is left of the coal after the gas has been burned out of it. Coke is carbon, only a small part of what was in the coal having gone off with the gas. Take the clay covering off your pipe and you will find the bowl filled with this Now, that is precisely the way gas is made in

large quantities at the gas-works. Instead of pipe bowls they use big retorts, and these are heated red hot by furnace, for the fire must be outside of the retorts. Heating coal red-hot in a losed retort is very different from burning it in the open air. A large pipe from the retort carries off the product of the coal, consisting of steam, tar, air and ammonia, as well as gas. The ammonia and thetar go into tanks, and the gas into coolers, and then over lime, which takes up the acids in it, into the immense iron gas-holders which you have seen at the works.

These holders are open at the bottom, and stand, or rather swing, in tanks of water, being adjusted by means of weights. As the gas comes into them they rise up out of the water, but the bottoms are always submerged, so that the gas cannot escape. The large gas-pipes, or mains, as they are called, connect with the holders and conduct the gas through the streets to the houses where it is used. The pressure is given to the gas by the weight of the iron holders, which are always bearing down on the gas they contain.

A Robust Rat Story.

A seaman tells the following story: He was once shipmate with a Russian Finn who had all the horn buttons eaten off his oilskin clothing by the rats. So on the next dog watch after be found it out, the Finlander went to the fore-hatch, and, sticking his sheath-knife upright in the dock, called upon all the rats in the ship to appear before him. Up came all the rats, one after the other, and crawled before him in solemn procession, rat after rat, every rat in the ship, until hundreds of rats had passed close by his feet. Then there was a delay, and the Russian Finn called in

a louder tone the same words he had called at Instantly a poor little perspiring, bedraggled rat, with all its hairs turned the wrong way. limped out of the hatchway, and went up to the upright sheath-knife and sawed its own head

Moments of Torture.

Philadelphia Record. She-"Hush! Not another word." He-"Oh, don't decide now; don't I beg of you Take time to consider. Remember the happi ness of a life-"Do hush! For mercy's sake stop. Wait-

Jacob, I'll serve-" She (after sushing frantically around the room and peeping into all the corners)-"He isn't here, after all." "Who-who? Oh, have I a rival-have--"Calm yourself, Mr. Nicefellow. 1-I thought

I heard my little brother in the room. Go on."

"Wait? I'll wait a century if need be. Like

The Oldest Man in the World. It is said that the oldest man living anywhere is James James, a negro of Santa Rosa, Mexico, who was born near Dorchester, S. C., in 1752. He was with his master in the Revolutionary war, was forty years old when Washington was

old, moved into Mexico five years later, and now, at the ripe age of 136, lives in a little but, to which he is confined by rheumatism, and is supported by contributions from the citizens of Boston Berry Cakes-(Esten hot with butter, for breakfast or tea; black-cap raspberries, buckleberries or blackberries may be used for it.) One cupful of berries, one cupful of milk, one

elected President, went to Texas when 101 years

copful of sugar, one cupful of molasses, three eggs, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, three pints of berries and flour to make it as stiff as THE SEWERS OF PARIS.

Pleasure Excursions in the Underground Streets of the French Capital. Galignani's Messenger.

Place du Chatelet, a quarter to 1. Just in front of the fountain, a trim little tent, over a raised trap-door, a crowd of gazers, an employe clad all in white. This must be it. "Vos cartes?" demands an official in a frock coat, with several gold bands on his cap, emerging from the trapdoor. We descend about forty steps. [How very strange! a world of its own; electric lights, oil lamps, colored lanterns; a host of employes clad all in white, a host of officials in frock coats, with gold bands on their caps; a line of open cars with brightly-polished nickel-plated fitting. Ahead, behind, to the right, as far as the eye can reach, endless tunnels. The officials are bowing one to another and to the ladies as they assist the latter on to the car. Our car is the last but one. "Quand vous voudrez!" Four men in white seize the poles; they push and pull; we are off, beneath the Boulevard Sebastopol. Suddenly a revolving movement gives us rather a shake on a turn-table. Now we follow the Rue ide Kiveli at a good speed, more smoothly than in any drawing-room car. Everything is so clean, that were it not for the miniature canal immediately beneath the car, we would fancy ourselves anywhere but in a sewer. The atmosphere is soft and fresh-not the slightest unpleasant smell. Our conductor—one of the officials—is doing the honors in true French style, explaining everything as we wheel on: "The stream is about a meter and a half deep just now, but when freshets occur it rises considerably, and circulation is often interrupted. You may have noticed on your invitation cards that visits are liable to be postponed Those big pipes along the ceiling are freshwater conduits. Here we have telegraphic wires: and here, telephonic wires and pneumatio tubes for working office clocks and for sending messages." "Can you tell what is in them?" inquires one of our fair travelers, with a laugh. 'Can you tell whether my dress-maker's message, informing me that my light pink dress is ready for to-night's ball, is on its way to my

house?" A smile is the only reply.
"Look out for your hends!" complacently shouts some one from a front car. We duck in time to avoid the lantern, but receive a slight shower from a leak. "What is the total length of these subterranean arteries?" I ventured to ask. "At the present time there are 830 kilometres, three-fourths of which were made during the past thirty years. Thank you sir. I prefer a cigarette to a cigar." A noise like that of thunder is heard overhead; a stone cart is passing. Plates bearing the numbers of corresponding buildings in the streets tell us our whereabouts. A pretty little parasol points out a very familiar number, "224." A few moments more and our ride is over. Now for a cruise under the Rue Royale. A fleet of long flat-bottomed boats are moored. We embark. The horn is blown and the men in white tow us-very slowly, that our pleasure may be prolonged. Even here, though we are on the water itself, there is a total absence of unpleasant smell. Ten minutes, and our cruise is also over. Another staircase, another iron trap-door, an employe, clad all in white, under a tent, to bow us out on to the Boulevard Malesherbes, on the right side of the Madeleine. We had passed under a regiment of cavalry! Who would suppose the cleanest city in the world to be so clean and attractive underneath? We cannot but advise our friends, who are fond of novelty and would like a "change of air" without going too far and without spending any more than a sheet of letter-paper. an envelope, a three-sous stamp —we cannot but advise them to while away an hour in the sewers. Admission is to be obtained in the same way as for the catacombs, by merely writing to the prefecture.

A Beautiful Mouth. New York Graphic.

A woman with every other natural charm is not beautiful without a mouth that adds a new suggestiveness to her loveliness. She ceases to be even pretty if, when she speaks, her breath is hot and feverish, or, worst still, is absolutely Naturally she does not know this, and it is

only proper that somebody belonging to her should tell her. If it comes from her teeth it is something quickly remedied. If it comes from her digestion then it is her doctor's business to get her in good order; but often in this country An official of the city gas-works was heard to of invalid women it comes from say not long ago that if he might judge by the the use of strong medicines. Physicings advise for this the use of lemons, claiming that they are the most purifying of all fruits, and the aromatic odor produced by lemons rubbed on the teeth, gums and lips lasts onger than any other. For a feverish breath that results from the stomach, a few drops of lime-water, used as a gargle, or, better still, a half teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda in a little water, will have the desired effect.

Half the badly shaped mouths that are the from their being permitted, when they were children, to suck their fingers; one of the prettiest women in town has coarse thick lips that game from having been allowed, when she was coing to sleep, to put her thumb in her mouth; while another whose lips protruded in the center, and whose mouth is large, blames mother for allowing her to consolation in her two forefingers. If persuasion will not break a child of this habit then stronger means should be resorted to, and if necessary its hands should be tied together. Another unfortunate habit among school-girls, and one which results in thickening the lips and making them supersent sitive, is the continual biting of the lower lip. The entire shape of the face is spoiled in this way, for when nature molded it there was not.

the intention that the lower lip should be larger and a coarse look given to the face. Red lips are the announcement of good health and good health is the fashion; women who have very determined wills frequently get into the very bad habit of drawing their lips together in a way they think expresses determination; the lips are pliable and naturally assume the postion which is oftenest given them, so she who feels on pleasant terms with the world at large who makes it a point only to say pleasant things, will have about her mouth that which the French call riante—the look that tells of laugh without the sound and a smile that is not a smirk. With all his gallantry it took a French man to say this: "To be beautiful a womat must not say much or she will contract he

mouth in an unbecoming manner."

Lobster Poisoning and Its Antidote-The last number of the Philadelphia Medical World contains a contribution from Dr. A. L. Cushing, of Springfield, Mass., on the subjet of lobster poisoning, in which he describs some recent experiments made by him relaing thereto as follows: "A number of cass having come under my observation where per sons having eaten lobster and within a short time having drunk milk, were soon after taken with sever distress in the stomach, and, after fearful suffering, died. When a post-morten examination was made the milk was found n a solid ball or coagulum. For my experiments I took the thick, dark, reddish liquid found just back of the mouth in live lobsters. I placed some cold milk in a vial and then added some d the lobster fluid, and it had no apparent effect upon the milk. I then placed some of the lob ster fluid in warm milk, and in ten minutes it was a solid coagulum. I then began a search for a solvent of this coagulum. I tried alcohol and ether, both of which hardened and tough ened it. Acids and alkalies afforded no better results. Later I tried Papoid and pepsin. Papoid softened the mass in about three minutes (pepsin required a much longer time), so that it could be easily diluted with water, so, if necessary, it could be removed from the stomach by an emetic. My experiments were repeated several times." The inference to be drawn from the above facts are, first, that it is exceedingly dangerous to drink milk after eating lobster; second, that where these two articles are combined in the stomach, and the symptoms above deen Papoid, followed in three minutes by an emetic. Papoid is a new digestive drug, made from the fruit of a South American tree and has been recently highly recommended by the medical journals for dyspensia and kindred ailments. It is said to possess most remarkable digestive power. In this country it is sold by the drugcists in the form of Papoid Tablets.

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